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The Canteen Wiped Out in the Senate.

The amendment made by the Senate Military Committee to the Hull Army bill, permitting the sale of malt liquors in canteens and military posts, has, upon motion of Senator Hansbrough, been wiped out and the old prohibition section restored.

The principal advocates of prohibition of the canteen were the notorious crank, the Rev. Mr. Crafts, of Pittsburgh and Washington, and the New York Voice. They were the authors of hundreds of petitions sent to Congress in favor of depriving the soldiers of a glass of beer, and had, in their usual impudent way, labored for its passage. We are glad to say that the Senate Military Committee, under its able and humane chairman, old Gen. J. R. Hawley, could not be intimidated by them. They soon found out that Gen. Hawley was in favor of the sale of beer, and forthwith letters were sent out to induce his constituents to get him in line again. Here's a specimen of the letters sent out:

Office of

The Connecticut Temperance Union, Rockville, Conn., Feb. 11, 1899.

Dear Sir:

You have probably shared the joy of thousands that the "Hull Army Bill," providing for the abolition of the canteen, passed the United States House of Representatives last week. Yet the bill is in danger. It is in the hands of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs of which Gen. J. R. Hawley, of Connecticut, is Chairman. Strange to say he has declared himself in favor of the continuance of the canteen and the sale of beer to soldiers, and has said that his committee would so report. He may reconsider this decision if a good many of his constituents request him to do so. Please write him a personal letter addressed to Washington, D. C. expressing your strong desire for the passage of the "Hull Bill." If you can induce any of your neighbors, voters, to do so also please bring to bear all the pressure you can.

Yours for the boys in blue,
J. H. JAMES,
Sec. Conn. Temperance Union.

Dear Brother:

The matter to which Mr. James thus calls our attention seems to us very important. We wish that you as a voter would write Gen. Hawley expressing your earnest desire for the passage of the "Hull Bill."

Sincerely yours,
REV. R. A. DAVENPORT,
C. N. PAYNE.

We did all we could in opposition to the prohibitionists. Some of our friends, to whom we had written, also sent petitions and letters to the Senate Military Committee. But they were but few. Although the committee remained firmly by its action, there was no one in the Senate interested enough to oppose the Hansbrough amendment when it was offered, and the House prohibitive section was restored. No one having asked us to oppose the canteen prohibition in the Senate, we left the work to those employed for that purpose. We remembered, too, that when, after remaining all night at the Capitol, we succeeded in killing the Morse bill with the aid of Senator Hill, we not only failed to receive any credit for our own work but even Senator Hill was robbed of his laurels and the recognition that was his due was given to others entirely undeserving. We will be excused then when we decline any longer to press our services upon those who do not appreciate, and perhaps do not desire, them.

The principal argument which induced the Senate committee to favor the sale of beer at canteens and Soldiers' Homes was a report of Gen. Patrick, Governor of the Dayton Home, from which we

was opened here in the Home for the benefit of its members.

As is well known in the Board, it was a matter that had been under discussion for years. In the Army, it has been the usage to sell beer certainly for more than half a century, and for several years (I know not how many), at other branches of the National Home.

For some reason, I know not what, a terrible outcry was made through the press, through the mails, and by personal appeals to the governor, for the redress of this outrage upon the members of the Central Branch and upon the interests of good order, good morals, and religion generally.

The statistics and records of this branch for the past year speak for themselves.

The official report of Hon. Ira Crawford, mayor of Dayton, gives the number of arrests of our members from July 12, 1885, to July 1, 1886, as 486, while for the same length of time after the beer hall was opened (July 12, 1886 to July 1, 1887), as 274, a difference of 212.

The surgeon reports that the small number treated for alcoholism this year (14), as compared with 38 in 1886 and 35 in 1885, is without doubt, in his opinion, to be credited to the less number of members who are given to protracted debauches and bad liquor since the opening of the beer hall. Only such cases as can not with safety be treated out of hospital are brought to hospital for treatment after a spree, and those treated in camp, especially at the guardhouse, are not one-fifth as many this year as in former years.

That a large number of our men will drink to excess when they have the opportunity is true, and notwithstanding the watchfulness of our employees at the beer hall these shrewd old toppers will manage to get tight; but on leaving the beer hall, if they show intoxication, they are at once sent up to guard house, to remain until the next morning, without having had an opportunity to kick up a row in town, or on their way home, or along the avenues of the Home.

Still another result: The beer we furnish is of the very best, and the man who gets intoxicated on it today is fit to be turned out tomorrow morning at 8 o'clock with a clear head and ready for duty, whereas a town drunk renders a man unfit for duty two, three and four days.

Once more: The cry that less money would be sent by pensioners and employees to their families is disposed of by the showing of treasurer's report and that of the postmaster.

The discipline and good order of the Home have never been as good as now within the last six or seven years at least nor have the men been as contented.

I am happy to say that candid men and women of the most intense prohibitionist proclivities, who have been here at the Home and in Dayton, making investigation fairly on the spot, have decided that under the circumstances it is best to leave the Home authorities to the exercise of their own judgment in this matter.

As we find it necessary we place restrictions upon hundreds of our men, some being entirely debauched from the beer hall and others being limited to one or two glasses, according to their physical, mental, or moral condition. It is the opinion of every officer of this Home, whether prohibitionist or otherwise, that under existing circumstances the beer hall has reduced vice, crime, debauchery, sickness, and the waste of money, that should go to the families of members, in a very marked degree.

Very respectfully,
M. R. PATRICK,
Governor.

It is Destiny, or Fate,

using Mr. McKinley's expression, that compels him to make war without permission of Congress upon a people who have done us no harm and whom he wants to "beneficently assimilate" against their will.

It is fate which sends thousands of our soldiers to Manila to kill thousands of Filipino men, women and children and burn scores of villages, and because the Filipinos fight back, we must exterminate them, though to do so may cost us the lives of thousands of our own soldiers.

The Spanish Government court martials its generals and admirals for having been whipped. We disgrace, dishonor and kick out of the army and navy generals and admirals like Miles and Schley, who have won our battles.

But this is fate!

It was fate also that made our soldiers spurn Alger's good beef, and starve by the thousands rather than eat it, though now Mr. McKinley's investigating commission find that they were wrong; that the beef was all good and excellent, and that officers who testify to the contrary must be forced out of the service.

SENATOR HALE is quick with sarcastic repartee. He gave an example of it last Wednesday when Senator Chandler arose to advocate the passage of an amendment to the naval appropriation bill offered by Senator Gray, of Delaware, Senator Hale interrupted him.

"I would sooner accept the amendment," he said, "than listen to a speech from the Senator from New Hampshire."

Mr. Chandler merely smiled.

Millions for Subsidies.

A formidable body of members of each house of Congress is enthusiastically convinced that the country is rich enough to scatter subsidies over corporations with steam shovels.

The Hanna-Payne Steamship Subsidy bill, whose promoters are counting on the confusion of the closing days of the session to allow their scheme to slip through unobserved, are planning the most gigantic raid on the Treasury ever attempted by private interests. Compared with this measure all previous subsidy schemes were blushing violets.

In its grants to American built vessels the Hanna-Payne bill is extravagantly liberal. For instance, under its provisions the Paris, New York, St. Paul and St. Louis would receive an annual subvention of \$1,171,087.28, as against \$750,000 under the present lavish Mail Subsidy law. We should hand over the cost of a fine ship, as a clear gift, to the owners of these vessels every year.

But that is mild. The distinguishing feature of this bill—the thing that marks it off from all previous subsidy grabs—is the fact that its benefits are not to be confined to American built ships, but may be extended to the products of all the shipyards of the world, provided they belong chiefly to American owners. The ownership of 80 per cent. of their stock by American citizens is to be sufficient to qualify vessels now sailing under foreign flags for receiving subsidies for twenty years. There are twenty-eight tank steamers now in the service of the Standard Oil Company or its subsidiary oil corporations, which under this provision would be entitled to receive \$55,030.64 a year, or \$11,100,612.80 in twenty years the contract's would have to run. In addition the fleet of the International Navigation Company, which is controlled by Standard Oil influences, would be subsidized to the extent of \$2,534,691.08 a year, or \$50,693,811.60 for the twenty years, allowing nothing for new vessels.

These vessels average over 18 years old, and the oldest of them counts 32 years. For the pleasure of seeing them limp across the ocean under the American flag, the Government is to pay the Standard Oil Trust and its affiliated corporations all the money wrung from the brewers in a year and twenty millions besides.

"The King Can do no Wrong."

The Republicans propose that Mr. McKinley shall, after the manner of the Israelites of old, lay upon the head of Alger, as upon the head of a scapegoat, all the sins of the second term syndicate and send him forth into the wilderness of public disgrace.

This is a truly monarchical proposition, based upon the theory that "the king can do no wrong." Who issued the calls for that huge unnecessary army of a quarter of a million men in face of the warnings of the military experts? Who assigned Shafter to the Santiago command? Who signed the commissions of the Sons of Somebodies? Who exalted Corbin, the genius of incompetence and disorder? Who raised up Egan, the blackguard purveyor of embalmed rats? Who is the principal beneficiary of the second term syndicate, the main object of all its unsavory operations?

For whom were Alger and Algerism working? But "the king can do no wrong." If wrong is done he has been "deceived." If grave offenses against humanity and public honesty are committed in his name and by and with his consent, he has been "badly advised."

For lack of a better, this theory is well worth the trying. But we doubt if the American people are just yet worked up to the point where they will accept the notion that William of Canton is not the Chief Executive but a "divinely irresponsible" person with a herd of scapegoats at his disposal to get him out of his scrapes.

Cold Storage in War.

The strategists of our wonderful Commissary Department at Washington added several novelties to the art of war last summer. One of them was exhibited to the astonished natives of Porto Rico when our hungry troops found themselves obliged to drive herds of cattle out of the way to make room for the reception of the refrigerated beef bought from Armour in Chicago.

After this the Nevada mine

it was so cluttered up with gold will know where to look for sympathizers. The ghost of Jomini will have to dictate a new work on military tactics. When an army finds a hill in its way, instead of marching over it and driving its cattle along, it will learn how to work its refrigerating plants around the base with jackscraws. In military reports of the future we may expect to read that "the Ninth Cold Storage Cavalry executed a gallant flank movement and trapped the enemy as long as the supply of ice in the caissons held out."

If the new system could be inaugurated by cold storing Alger and the members of the Beef Trust it would be greeted with universal applause.

An Untried Alternative.

In the President's speech at Boston and in all the utterances of the "expansionists" it is assumed that if we do not take possession of the Philippines and direct their affairs they will lapse at once into a state of anarchy and bloody warfare.

What basis is there for this? The natives of the different islands have seldom warred upon each other. With the exception of a few savage tribes in the mountains or jungles they are reported by travellers to be "childlike" and peaceable when not harassed or oppressed. As for the inhabitants of Manila and Luzon, of whom Aguinaldo and his supporters are types, Admiral Dewey, in an official report to the Navy Department on June 27 said:

My opinion is that these people are superior and more intelligent and better capacitated to govern themselves than the inhabitants of Cuba and I am familiar with the character of both races.

These people, who had long fought for their freedom, had organized and proclaimed a government satisfactory to themselves before our protocol with Spain was signed. They were ready to accept American protection and guidance, the same that we had promised in Cuba, but insisted upon freedom and self-government in the end.

There is no proof whatever that they would have fallen to cutting each others' throats if we had left them alone, or that they would have tackled our soldiers if the President had proclaimed to them the policy which Congress declared toward Cuba or the sentiments which he avowed in Boston. His only proclamation, published in December, claimed the "conquest" of the islands, called for "honest submission," and announced a purpose of "benevolent assimilation." It contained not one hint of freedom, not one promise of even future independence.

The Cuban policy, as a means of averting war, has been an untried alternative in the Philippines.

Great Family Fortunes.

There was in the *Sunday World Magazine* an interesting study of how three of the largest of our many inherited great estates have grown in spite of our laws purposingly directed toward the dispersal of inherited wealth.

In two generations the Gould estate has increased from \$72,000,000 to \$125,000,000. In four generations the Astor estate has swollen from \$20,000,000 to \$375,000,000. In four generations the Vanderbilt estate has increased from \$90,000,000 to \$400,000,000.

The fathers of the Republic, bearing in mind Pliny's observation, "Great estates have ruined Italy," devoted a vast deal of thought to preventing the upbuilding of powerful families by the hereditary concentration of wealth and consequently of power. This thought seems to have been to a great extent waste of energy. And curiously our menace toward wealth has not been and is not from powerful families, but from something more lasting and more devoid of public spirit than any family could possibly be—the powerful, corrupt corporation, a "person" unknown to the fathers.

SENATOR PETTUS, of Alabama, has coined a new phrase. He was anxious the other day to get an amendment for a public building on the sundry civil appropriation bill, and Senator Allison had asked him to lay it aside for a few moments. Mr. Pettus was afraid that postponement meant defeat. He looked over to Mr. Allison in appealing fashion.

"Let us," he said, "act perpendicularly toward each other."

It is needless to say that Mr.

The Democratic Position.

Nearly a hundred Democratic Congressmen were present at the caucus called on last Monday night to formulate a policy in relation to the Philippines. The caucus adopted, without a division a preamble and resolution which declares that—

"We hold that the Constitution of the United States was ordained and established for an intelligent, liberty loving and self-governing people, and cannot be successfully applied to a people of different virtues and conditions.

"We therefore hold that a colonial policy is contrary to the theory of our Government and subversive of those great principles of civil liberty which we have been taught to cherish. We believe, with the Declaration of Independence, that all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, and we are unalterably opposed to the establishment of any government by the United States without the consent of the people to be governed, and in conformity with these principles we instruct the minority members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs to introduce and urge the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the United States hereby disclaim any disposition or intention to exercise permanent sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over the Philippine Islands, and assert their determination, when an independent government shall have been erected thereon, to transfer to said government, upon terms which shall be reasonable and just, all rights secured under the cession by Spain, and thereupon to leave the government and control of the islands to their people."

The statements in this preamble are simply American axioms. They are "self-evident truths," not open to argument unless the basic principles of our government are to be revised and the traditions of the Republic are to be repudiated. The doctrine of the resolution is equally sound. No reason exists for a policy in the Philippines different from that which we declared and are pursuing in Cuba. In fact there are strong reasons why the annexation or colonial government of Cuba is desirable—growing out of the nearness of the island, its development and civilization—while even the President has not named one reason why the acquisition of the remote and savage Philippines would help us. Principle and policy unite in supporting a withdrawal from this Malay pandemonium as soon as it can be honorably done.

The opportuneness of the resolution may fairly be questioned. While our soldiers are engaged in actual conflict with the Filipinos, and their position—a month distant from reinforcements—would be critical but for our naval force under the incomparable Dewey, there is nothing for any American to do but to support them until our flag and our authority shall be respected. But after that Mr. McKinley's unauthorized policy of conquest and military rule will come up for review and judgment by the American people. And there can be no doubt that in the end the doctrine of the Democratic resolution will prevail.

Joint Commission Falls. After nearly eight months deliberation the Anglo-American High Joint Commission appointed to settle the questions in dispute between the United States and the Dominion of Canada and to endeavor to frame a treaty adjourned at 5:30 o'clock last Monday week. Nominally the commission adjourned to meet in Quebec Aug. 2 to enable the Canadian members of the Cabinet to return to Ottawa and take part in the parliamentary session which is soon to be called, but as a matter of fact it is well understood by the members of the commission that there will be no reassembling unless in the meantime an agreement has been reached between the two Governments regarding the Alaska boundary.

It was because of the failure to agree on the boundary that the negotiations have been broken off. To break the shock as much as possible it was provided at the final session that the commission might reassemble prior to Aug. 2 next on the call of both Governments. This call is not expected to issue except in the contingency mentioned.

While twelve questions, all of considerable importance as affecting the amicable relations between the two countries, were submitted to the commission, it was recognized from the outset that only three were of the first magnitude and on which hinged the success or failure of the commission's deliberation. These three were, in the order of their importance, the delimitation of the Alaska boundary, the rights of American fishermen in Canadian waters and the Canadian fishermen in the waters of the North Atlantic and reciprocal tariff arrangements. Inability to agree on the first question has resulted in the negotiations proving abortive. The contention of the Canadians has arisen principally from their desire to have a seaport on the Lynn canal. At one time in the negotiations, it is understood, the American Commissioners agreed to cede them a port. This coming to the ears of the people of the West they raised such an outcry that the American Commissioners were compelled to withdraw their tentative proposal, but they offered to grant Canada a custom house. This Canada declined to accept, as insufficient.

As it was the determination of the Canadians to settle nothing unless everything was settled, all the questions which have for so many years been such a frequent source of annoyance between the two Governments are still open and may at any moment lead to renewed friction. Doubtless an effort will be made in the near future to attempt to settle through ordinary diplomatic channels the boundary question, but at the present time the outlook is not very hopeful.

Conquering the Philippines. A century ago there were, according to the best estimates, less than 500,000 Indians in the territory now included in the United States. We have spent upon the "extermination" of these Indians in about thirty wars or Indian campaigns upward of one thousand millions of dollars directly. There are to-day in the United States about 300,000 Indians, upon whom we spend annually for peaceful purposes \$9,000,000. The conquest of the Indians—for the comparative Indian population now and a century ago makes it difficult to speak of "the extermination of the Indian"—was accomplished not by these military campaigns, from which the Indians, secure in wilderness fastnesses, would soon have recovered, but by the gun and the axe of the settler, by the slow but steady and relentless westward march of civilization.

No considerable native population has ever been conquered anywhere by any nation in any other way. England, the greatest of all conquerors of savage peoples, has fallen back beaten when a savage native population has climate and uncivilized wilderness to aid in resisting her. To day those parts of India where a white man cannot live and where the jungles or the mountains are impenetrable are unconquered. England has at their edges her outposts, costing her hundreds of lives and millions of money annually. But the warfare she wages there is purely defensive.

Given a country where white men can live only in a few small strips near the sea and where the death saturated forests and natural mountain citadels are the dwelling places of upward of 5,000,000 of fierce and treacherous "yellow bellies"—

Does history say that it is possible or impossible, wise or foolish, to undertake its conquest?

TAILED MEN.—Africa is a continent rich in tailed men myths. There is supposed to be a caudate race of pigmies somewhere in the uplands of Abyssinia. The Main Mains are a celebrated case. A good many years ago the French government dispatched a M. Descaut with instructions to explore some of the least known parts of Africa, and to ascertain the exact degree of truth in the various stories about the Main Mains. He described the people as being mostly under five feet in height, ill-proportioned, thin, weak, and ugly, with short woolly hair, and with an external elongation of the vertebral column, which he says, "in every individual, male or female, forms a tail of two or three inches long."

MEDICAL.—The Duke of Raibor, the nephew of the chancellor, made a statement regarding the congress on tuberculosis, its dangers and its prevention which will meet in Berlin at Whitsuntide under his presidency. Professor von Leyden spoke on the same subject, and expressed a hope that the congress would contribute to make the success of the national movement for combating tuberculosis in Germany more certain.

With regard to the outbreak of the plague in the Turkistan village of Anzop, the *Times* of India has obtained the following remarkable account from a Russian nobleman, lately arrived in Bombay, who was on the scene of the outbreak when it occurred:—Anzop is a village of fewer than 600 inhabitants, situated at about 200 miles from Samarkand. There are many places in the Caspian dominions which nature has made hard of access, but none enjoys the protective advantages of natural segre-

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Under these circumstances it seems clear that the only reasonable course is to allow a Great Power to step forward, buy out the Belgians, and recommence the experiment from the beginning. The best power for the purpose would be the British, because they have entered the most desolate territory from both sides, because we could employ both Sudanese and Indians in the work of pacification without relaxing their discipline, and because we understand how to levy taxes without oppression, and without destroying all the springs of industry. Even negroes will grow rich under our rule, and we alone of the peoples have the art—it is a very strange one—of restraining despotism within the precise limits beyond which it produces instinctive popular resistance. We have never so irritated a people, not even the Matabele, that they would not accept our rule. It is, however, better that we should not accept the Congo.

How THE PLAGUE WAS STAYED IN TURKISTAN.

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OUR FOREIGN NEWS.

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